Amendments

In the Claims:

Claims 1-28 (Cancelled)

Claim 29. (Previously Presented) A method of treating dredged material, comprising the steps:

(a) placing the dredged material into an ISO container, rail car or other box having a liner and at least one drain for dewatering;

(b) closing the container by covering the top of the material with a plastic barrier;

(c) dewatering the material;

(d) vertically inserting injector pipes into the dewatered material;

(e) injecting remedial water into the material via the injector pipes;

(f) closing the container by covering the top of the material with a plastic barrier; and

(g) dewatering the material.

Claims 30-44. (Cancelled)

45. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 29, wherein the container is an ISO container, has a depth of between 3 feet and 20 feet, the liner comprises a non-woven geotextile bag ~~of thickness between 20 and 120 wgt~~ that is held from the sides of the container by protuberances on the side walls and the injector pipes extend ~~at least two-third of the depth of~~ the ~~sludge~~ dredged material in the container.

46. (Previously presented)) The method of claim 29, wherein the liner is a geomembrane or geosynthetic material covering the inside of the box.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the box is selected from the group consisting of a railcar, hopper car, roll-off container, truck, barge compartment, ISO container, a geotextile lined earthen cell and cave within the earth.

48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injector pipes have 100 slot size.

49. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the liner is held off a box wall by round protrusions.

50. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the pipes are perforated.

51. (Previously presented)The method of claim 29, wherein step a is carried out via an enclosed conveyer belt that provides dewatering.

52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the enclosed conveyor belt further adds remedial water.

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the pipes are stainless steel pipes or PVC pipes.

54. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the box has an area of between 150 square feet and 10,000 square feet and has a depth of between 1 foot and 50 feet.

55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the box is rectangular.

56. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the remedial water of step e is pushed by a pump located upstream of the remedial water.

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the liner has a water impermeable outer surface.

58. (Herein Cancelled)

59. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein at least one geotextile sock is placed over a drain to minimize release of solids.

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, further comprising the injection of high pH water to alter the chemical state of a heavy metal.

61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, further comprising the step of transferring the treated material into a transport container.

62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61, wherein the transport container is a dump truck, ISO container, dredge hold, barge, or rail road car.

63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the remedial water comprises at least 250 mg/l of an ion selected from the group consisting of carbonate ion and bicarbonate ion, and wherein at least some of the ion is a free radical.

64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the remedial water comprises ozone, hydrogen peroxide, active chlorine, active bromine, or a radical formed directly or indirectly from hydroxyl radical.

65. (Currently amended) The method of claim 29, wherein iron and an oxidant are added to the dredged material ~~sludge~~.

66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 65, wherein the oxidant is hydrogen peroxide.

67. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injectors are metallic and produce ECA water by electrical energy.

68. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67, wherein at least some injectors are aluminum or copper.

69. (Currently amended) The method of claim 29, wherein at least some of the injectors are ~~conventional~~ water well injection pipes or dewatering well points.

70. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injectors comprise filtermesh screens fitted to perforated base pipes.

71. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injectors comprise plastic pipes having slots between 1/16 to 1/14 inch widths.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injectors comprise openings with screening wherein the screening comprises an innermost layer of co-extruded HDPE geonet that provides interior support for a geotextile and the geonet and geotextile are bonded together in a continuous tube.

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the injectors comprise continuous slot all welded screens with wrapping wire having a triangular profile that forms inwardly opening slots.

74. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein one set of injectors are used to inject water and another set are used to remove water.

75. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the same injectors inject remedial water and remove water during dewatering.

76. (Currently Amended) A method of remediating sludge that contains heavy metal, comprising placing the sludge into an ISO container, rail car or other box having a liner and at least one drain for dewatering;

(b) closing the container by covering the top of the sludge ~~material~~ with a plastic barrier;

(c) dewatering the sludge ~~material~~;

(d) vertically inserting injector pipes into the dewatered sludge ~~material~~;

(e) injecting remedial water into the sludge ~~material~~ via the injector pipes;

(f) closing the container by covering the top of the sludge ~~material~~ with a plastic barrier; and

(g) dewatering the sludge ~~material~~.

77. (Previously presented)) The method of claim 65, wherein the remedial water comprises ECA water.